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Jan 16th 2020, 74 tweets, 11 min read

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WHY DID THE ARABS LEAVE ISRAEL?

It is worth looking into Hassan Nasrallah, Hezbollah leader, call in 2006. This echoes the many calls for Arabs to leave Israel in 1948.-> [🔗](#)

"I have a special message to the Arabs of Haifa, to your martyrs and to your wounded. I call you to leave this city. I hope you do this. ... Please leave so we don't shed your blood, which is our blood."

Hassan Nasrallah, Hezbollah leader, 2006. [🔗](#)

Palestinian journalist describes Arab leaders action in 1948:

"To the [Arab] Kings and Presidents: Poverty is killing us... yet you are still searching for the way to provide aid... like the armies of your predecessors in the year of 1948, who forced us to leave [Israel],-> [🔗](#)

on the pretext of clearing the battlefields of civilians... " [Fuad Abu Higla, columnist official PA daily Al Hayat Al Jadida, in an article before an Arab Summit, critical of Arab leaders for a series of failures. Al-Hayat Al-Jadidah, March 19, 2001]. [🔗](#)

"The Arab exodus from other villages were not caused by actual battle, but by the exaggerated description spread by Arab leaders to encourage the other Arab nations to fight the Jews." Yunes Ahmed Assad, A survivor of the Deir Yassin battle, Al Urdun, 1948. [🔗](#)

"We (the survivors) gathered by Hebron gate (in Jerusalem) and we checked who was missing. Then the Palestinian leaders arrived, including Dr Khalidi..." Abu Mahmoud

"I asked Dr Khalidi how we should cover the story. He said, "We must make the most of this. -> [🔗](#)

"So we wrote a pressrelease stating that, at Deir Yassin, pregnant women were raped and all sort of other atrocities..." Hazem Nusseibeh (Palestinian Broadcasting Service) "We said, 'There was no rape.' He said 'We have to say this so the Arab armies will come to liberate-> [🔗](#)

"We said, 'There was no rape.' He said 'We have to say this so the Arab armies will come to liberate Palestine from the Jews.' Abu Mahmoud.

"This was our biggest mistake. We did not realise how our people would react. As soon as they heard-> [🔗](#)

As soon as they heard that women had been raped the Palestinians fled in terror. They ran away from all our villages". Hazem Nusseibeh. [🔗](#)

"The Jews never intended to hurt the population of the village but were forced to do so after they met hostile fire from the population which killed the Irgun commander."Yunes Ahmed Assad a survivor of Dir Yassin in the Jordan daily Al Urdun (April 9, 1953). [🔗](#)

"Deir Yassin has ever since been the rallying call for the Arabs and the enemies of Israel and of the Jewish people. Arafat compares it to Auschwitz. It is one of the great hoaxes of the 20th century, comparable to the libel that Jews drank Christian blood...-> [🔗](#)

The fight for Deir Yassin was part of the war and a necessary battle for Jewish survival. The Irgun, under

A pitched battle ensued, and when the smoke cleared, 120 Arabs were killed, 40 Jews were seriously injured and four Jews were dead...[The 'massacre' claim] has long since been discredited by the Israeli government and every other historical study.-> [↗](#)

But like all libels, it stands off truth and proof."

Syndicated columnist Sid Zion, The New York Daily News, March 23, 1998. [↗](#)

"The fact that there are these refugees is the direct consequence of the actions of the Arab states, in opposing partition and the Jewish State. The Arab States agreed to this policy unanimously, and they must share in the solution of the problem."-> [↗](#)

Emile Ghoury, an Arab commander and Palestine High Committee secretary, the Beirut Daily Telegraph 1948. [↗](#)

,"The Arabs did not want to submit to a truce.... They rather preferred to abandon their homes, their belongings, and everything they possessed in the world and leave the town. And this they in fact did." Acting committee chairman Jamal Husseini, speaking to the UN in 1948. [↗](#)

“The Arab states, which had encouraged the Palestinian Arabs to leave their homes temporarily in order to be out of the way of the Arab invasion armies have failed to keep their promise to help these refugees.” The Jordanian daily paper Falastin, Feb 19th, 1949 [↗](#)

"We will smash the country with our guns and obliterate every place the Jews seek shelter in. The Arabs should conduct their wives and children to safe areas until the fighting has died down."-> [↗](#)

Iraqi Prime Minister Nuri, [Myron Kaufman, The Coming Destruction of Israel, (NY: The American Library inc., 1970), pp. 26-27]. [↗](#)

“Who brought the Palestinians to Lebanon as refugees, suffering now from the malign attitude of newspapers and communal leaders, who have neither honour or conscience? Who brought them over in dire straits and penniless, after they lost their honour?-> [↗](#)

The Arab states, and Lebanon among them, did it.” The Beirut Muslim weekly Kul-shay Aug 19th 1951. [↗](#)

"This wholesale exodus was due partly to the belief of the Arabs, encouraged by the boastings of an unrealistic Arabic press and the irresponsible utterances of some of the Arab leaders that it could only be a matter of weeks before the Jews were defeated by the armies of the-> [↗](#)

by the armies of the Arab states and the Palestinian Arabs enabled to re-enter and retake possession of their country. [Edward Atiyah, the Secretary of the Arab League Office in London, “The Arabs”, (London: Penguin Books, 1955), p.183]. [↗](#)

The refugees were confident their absence would not last long, and that they would return in a week or two,"Monsignor George Hakim, a Greek Orthodox Catholic Bishop of Galilee told a Beirut newspaper. "Their leaders had promised them that the Arab Armies would crush the Zionist-> [↗](#)

would crush the Zionist gangs very quickly and that there was no need for panic or fear for a long exile." [Sada al-Janub (August 16, 1948) quoted in Samuel Katz, Battleground, pp.14-15] [↗](#)

"It must not be forgotten that the Arab Higher Committee encouraged the refugees' flight from their homes in Jaffa, Haifa, and Jerusalem.” The Near East Broadcasting Station (Cyprus) April 3rd 1949. [Samuel Katz, Battleground, (NY:Bantam Books, 1985) p. 15]. [↗](#)

"The Arab States encouraged the Palestine Arabs to leave their homes temporarily in order to be out of the way of

"The mass evacuation, prompted partly by fear, partly by order of Arab leaders, left the Arab quarter of Haifa a ghost city...By withdrawing Arab workers their leaders hoped to paralyze Haifa." [Time, (May 3, 1948) p. 25].

"The Secretary-General of the Arab League, Azzam Pasha, assured the Arab peoples that the occupation of Palestine and Tel Aviv would be as simple as a military promenade. He pointed out that they were already on the frontiers and that all the millions the Jews had spent on land->

that all the millions the Jews had spent on land and economic development would be easy booty, for it would be a simple matter to throw Jews into the Mediterranean. Brotherly advice was given to the Arabs of Palestine to leave their land, homes and property and to stay ->

homes and property and to stay temporarily in neighboring fraternal states, lest the guns of the invading Arab armies mow them down." [Habib Issa in the New York Lebanese newspaper, Al Hoda, (June 8, 1951), quoted in Katz, p. 17].

"The tragedy of the Palestinians was that most of their leaders had paralyzed them with false and unsubstantiated promises that they were not alone; that 80 million Arabs and 400 million Muslims would instantly and miraculously come to their rescue.->

400 million Muslims would instantly and miraculously come to their rescue. [King Abdullah, My Memoirs Completed, (London: Longman Group, Ltd., 1978), p. xvi.]

“The Arab governments told us: ‘Get out so that we can get in.’ So we got out but they did not get in.” Ad Difaa, Jordan Sept 6th 1954.

“For the flight- it is our leaders who are responsible. They instilled fear and terror into the hearts of the Arabs of Palestine until they fled, leaving their homes and their properties to the enemy.” Al Urdun, Jordan, April the 9th 1953.

"The Arab civilians panicked and fled ignominiously. Villages were frequently abandoned before they were threatened by the progress of war." General Glubb Pasha.

“The 15th May 1948 arrived...On that day the Mufti of Jerusalem appealed to the Arabs of Palestine to leave the country because the Arab armies were about to enter and fight in their stead.” Akhbar El Yom Oct 12th 1963.

"The Arab armies entered Palestine to protect the Palestinians from the Zionist tyranny but, instead, THEY ABANDONED THEM, FORCED THEM TO EMIGRATE AND TO LEAVE THEIR HOMELAND, imposed upon them a political and ideological blockade and threw them into prisons->

imposed upon them a political and ideological blockade and threw them into prisons similar to the ghettos in which the Jews used to live in Eastern Europe, as if we were condemned to change places with them; they moved out of their ghettos and we occupied similar ones.->

The Arab States succeeded in scattering the Palestinian people and in destroying their unity. They did not recognize them as a unified people until the States of the world did so, and this is regrettable". ->

Abu Mazen, from the article titled: "What We Have Learned and What We Should Do", published in Falastin el Thawra, the official journal of the PLO, of Beirut, in March 1976

“Jews hope poverty will cause laborers [to] return [to] Haifa as many are already doing despite Arab attempts [to] persuade them [to] keep out. Two days later, according to Lippincott, even Farid Saad of the National Committee (the official leadership body of Haifa Arabs),->

acknowledged that Jewish leaders had “organized a large propaganda campaign to persuade [the] Arabs to

from returning.-> [↗](#)

For example, Sheikh Abd al-Rahman Murad of the National Committee warned a number of escapees from the neighborhood of Wadi Nisnas that if they returned as they planned, the Jews would kill them all – women and children alike."-> [↗](#)

that if they returned as they planned, the Jews would kill them all – women and children alike." The American Vice Consul, Aubrey Lippincott, April 25th 1948 [↗](#)

"Of the 62,000 Arabs who formerly live in Haifa not more than 5,000 or 6,000 remained. Various factors influenced their decision to seek safety in flight. There is but little doubt that the most potent of the factors were the announcements made over the air by the -Higher Arab-> [↗](#)

announcements made over the air by the -Higher Arab Executive, urging the Arabs to quit.. . . It was clearly intimated that those Arabswho remained in Haifa and accepted Jewish protection would be regarded as renegades." The London weekly Economist, October 2, 1948 [↗](#)

"It must not be forgotten that the Arab Higher Committee encouraged the refugees' flight from their homes in Jaffa, Haifa, and Jerusalem." Near East Arabic Broadcasting Station, Cyprus, April 3, 1949. [↗](#)

The Arab exodus, initially at least, was encouraged by many Arab leaders, such as Haj Amin el Husseini, the exiled pro-Nazi Mufti of Jerusalem, and by the Arab Higher Committee for Palestine. They viewed the first wave of Arab setbacks as merely transitory.-> [↗](#)

Let the Palestine Arabs flee into neighboring countries. It would serve to arouse the other Arab peoples to greater effort, and when the Arab invasion struck, the Palestinians could return to their homes and be compensated with the property of Jews driven into the sea.-> [↗](#)

the Palestinians could return to their homes and be compensated with the property of Jews driven into the sea. - Kenneth Bilby, in New Star in the Near East (New York, 1950), pp. 30-31 [↗](#)

Some of the Arab leaders and their ministers in Arab capitals . . . declared that they welcomed the immigration of Palestinian Arabs into the Arab countries until they saved Palestine. Many of the Palestinian Arabs were misled by their declarations....-> [↗](#)

Many of the Palestinian Arabs were misled by their declarations.... It was natural for those Palestinian Arabs who felt impelled to leave their country to take refuge in Arab lands . . . and to stay in such adjacent places in order to maintain contact with their country-> [↗](#)

and to stay in such adjacent places in order to maintain contact with their country so that to return to it would be easy when, according to the promises of many of those responsible in the Arab countries (promises which were given wastefully), the time was ripe.-> [↗](#)

Many were of the opinion that such an opportunity would come in the hours between sunset and sunrise. Arab Higher Committee, in a memorandum to the Arab League, Cairo, 1952, quoted in The Refugee in the World, by Joseph B. Schechtman, 1963 [↗](#)

"[The Arabs of Haifa] fled in spite of the fact that the Jewish authorities guaranteed their safety and rights as citizens of Israel." - Monsignor George Hakim, Greek Catholic Bishop of Galilee, according to Rev. Karl Baehr, Executive Secretary of the American Christian-> [↗](#)

according to Rev. Karl Baehr, Executive Secretary of the American Christian Palestine Committee, New York Herald Tribune, June 30, 1949. [↗](#)

to get their shops and businesses open and to be assured that their lives and interests will be safe.-> [↗](#)

[However] ...A large road convoy, escorted by [British] military . . . left Haifa for Beirut yesterday. . . . Evacuation by sea goes on steadily. ...[Two days later, the Jews were] still making every effort to persuade the Arab populace to remain and to settle back into-> [↗](#)

their normal lives in the towns...[as for the Arabs,] another convoy left Tireh for Transjordan, and the evacuation by sea continues. The quays and harbor are still crowded with refugees and their household effects, all omitting no opportunity to get a place an one of the boats-> [↗](#)

leaving Haifa."" - Haifa District HQ of the British Police, April 26, 1948, quoted in Battleground by Samuel Katz. [↗](#)

"the military and civil authorities and the Jewish representative expressed their profound regret at this grave decision [to evacuate]. The [Jewish] Mayor of Haifa made a passionate appeal to the delegation to reconsider its decision" The Arab National Committee of Haifa,-> [↗](#)

The Arab National Committee of Haifa, told to the Arab League, quoted in The Refugee in the World, by Joseph B. Schechtman, 1963. [↗](#)

"...our city flourished and developed for the good of both Jewish and Arab residents ... Do not destroy your homes with your own hands; do not bring tragedy upon yourselves by unnecessary evacuation and self-imposed burdens.-> [↗](#)

By moving out you will be overtaken by poverty and humiliation. But in this city, yours and ours, Haifa, the gates are open for work, for life, and for peace, for you and your families." The Haifa Workers' Council bulletin, 28 April 1948. [↗](#)

"...the Jewish hagana asked (using loudspeakers) Arabs to remain at their homes but the most of the Arab population followed their leaders who asked them to leave the country."The TIMES of London, reporting events of 22.4.48. [↗](#)

"Long before the end of the British mandate, between January and April, 48, practically all my Arab Palestinian staff of some 200 men and women and all of the 1800 labor force had left Haifa in spite of every possible effort to assure them of their safety if they stayed.-> [↗](#)

They all left for one or more of the following reasons:

"1. The Arab terrorism engendered by the November, 1947, U.N. partition resolution frightened them to death of their imaginative souls and they feared Jewish retaliation.-> [↗](#)

"2. Propagandists promised a blood bath as soon as the mandate ended in which the street of all the cities would run with blood.-> [↗](#)

"3. The promised invasion by the foreign Arab armies (which started on May 14, 1948, with the Arab Legion massacre of some 200 Jewish settlers at Kfar Etzion) was preceded by extensive broadcasts from Cairo,-> [↗](#)

Damascus, Amman, and Beirut to the effect that any Arabs who stayed would be hanged as collaborators with the Jews."Harry C. Stebbens, who was in an official position in the British Mandatory Government in Palestine in 1947-48, London Evening Standard (Friday, 10 January, 1969) [↗](#)

"But while they (the Arab refugees) express no bitterness against the Jews...they speak with the utmost bitterness of the Egyptians and other Arab states: 'We know who our enemies are,' they will say, and they are referring to their Arab brothers who,-> [↗](#)

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Timour Azhari

@timourazhari

Jan 5th 2020

#Hezbollah leader Nasrallah begins speech on the killings of #Qassem_Suleimani and #AbuMahdialMuhandis. Says Jan 2nd 2020 (day of the assassination) is the beginning of a new phase in the entire region.

Nasrallah says Soleimani got what he sought on that night: Martyrdom.

#Nasrallah says both Soleimani and Abu Mahdi confided in him that they wanted to be martyred. Abu Mahdi did so at a meeting in Beirut's southern suburbs 8 months ago when

Read 18 tweets



Charles Lister

@Charles_Lister

Dec 29th 2019

Taking a brief foray back to Twitter to note the strategic significance of today's U.S. strikes on Kataib #Hezbollah in #Syria & #Iraq. 19 dead (incl. 3 #IRGC) & 35+ wounded is a major response by the U.S. - alike #Israel's retaliatory modus operandi - BUT note: U.S is exposed.

#pt: The U.S. government apparatus (esp. IC) has known for a long time - and feared - this scenario, whereby the death of an American would necessitate a serious response, which in turn would leave U.S. personnel in #Syria & especially #Iraq

Read 12 tweets



Filomena Rocha



Arsen Ostrovsky

 Tweet

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Tensions increase in Lebanese city as protesters clash with Harakat Amal supporters: video aml.ink/GfhJ7

"#Hezbollah leader Hassan #Nasrallah has signaled his readiness to support the current #Lebanese govt amid the ongoing protests in the capital Beirut. In a televised speech, Nasrallah said that he would back the govt,“but with a new agenda & a new spirit” aml.ink/VHBBY

"The #Turkish-backed militants launched a surprise attack on the #Syrian Army's defenses near the #Syrian #Turkish

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Today, #Israel eliminated a number of #Hezbollah attack tunnels in Op. #NorthernShield. The tunnels were devised for one purpose & one purpose only - to infiltrate Israel to commit acts of terror. Here is a brief refresher about this #Iran-backed terror group ↗

Read 13 tweets



EHSANI2
@EHSANI22

Jul 22nd 2018

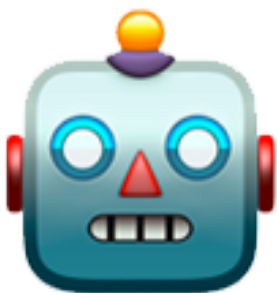
#Israel strongly believes that #Iran is staging weapons system in #Syria in places like Aleppo, T4 in E Homs & even Boukamal, and that such weapons are intended for use against Israel & not for purposes of supporting Syrian Army against ISIS or insurgents. Is Israel wrong? =>

2-Interestingly, as the risks of a wider conflict pitting Israel & Iran seem to gather steam in policy circles, the facts on the grounds concerning Iran's presence in Syria have been heading the other direction of late. Set below are the reasons -

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